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Bangalore – The Gateway to India

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Approved By:

Holly Higgins

Prepared By:

Santosh Kr. Singh

Report Highlights:

Bangalore, identified as ‘Silicon valley of India’ is a technological innovation and a major economic hub, and one of the fastest growing major metropolis in India. Growing IT and knowledge based industries has led to the growth of upper/middle income consumers with higher purchasing power, which is fueling the demand for life style products and services, including imported food and beverages. Bangalore has been on the forefront of India’s recent retail development. The city has an active night life and seen growth in for fast-food reflected from large number of restaurants, pubs and ‘eat-outs’ thronging the city. Any food and beverage product, if imported in India, will most likely be available in Bangalore. With a vibrant economy and a large high-income professional class, Bangalore offers potential opportunities for U.S. exporters to introduce products in the Indian market.

General Information:

Author Defined:

Introduction

Bangalore is the technological innovation center of India, a major economic hub, and one of the fastest growing major metropolis in India. It is the administrative, cultural, commercial and industrial capital of the southern Indian state of Karnataka. A small village in the 12th century, it grew to become one of the fastest growing cities in the world by the 21st century. Bangalore is identified as the country's '*Silicon Valley*' because of the high concentration of the information technology (IT) and IT Enabled Services (ITES) industry in the city. It is home to many premier centers of higher studies and research ^[1]. Bangalore also has numerous commercial and educational institutions, and industries like textiles, aviation, space, biotechnology, automobiles, and heavy industries.

Bangalore's tree lined streets, numerous parks and abundant greenery have led to it being called the '*Garden City*' of India. It is blessed with healthy climate throughout the year - summers are warm, and winters are cold, but no weather goes to its extreme ^[2]. One can visit the city any time of the year and enjoy the pleasant climate but it is advisable to avoid travel in rainy season between July and September. Bangalore is a veritable melting pot of various religions and cultures, and the foremost destination for high skilled professionals from all over the country, and even world. The welcoming climate, abundance of greenery, and a fascinating history have made this city a hot destination for travel and tourism. Bangalore has an excellent hotel and restaurant infrastructure, with several five star and business hotels across the city which is frequented by tourists, corporate executives and other business travelers from India and abroad. Bangalore has numerous malls and multiplexes that are swarmed during weekends. With an active night life and locals' penchant for fast-food, a large number of restaurants, pubs and 'eat-outs' throng the city.

Bangalore has been on the forefront of India's recent retail development with the presence of all national retail chains and several regional/local retail chains in the city. Industry sources estimate the share of organized retail estimated as high as 25 percent of the total retail sales in Bangalore against the national average of 2 percent. Higher socio- economic status, willingness to spend on value proposition, and greater awareness has supported greater preference for branded and imported products, including food and beverages. These segments of the population are aware of quality differences, in look for world standards, and are willing to pay a premium for quality. Bangalore has the highest concentration of 'pubs and lounge bars' and western style fast food chains in India. Bangalore is India's fourth largest fast moving consumer goods (FMCG) market, and the target market for most importers of food and beverages.

Bangalore has emerged as an important market for imported food and beverages ^[3]. Any food and beverage product if imported in India will most likely be available in the retail stores or the hotels and restaurants in the city. In 2003, FAS/New Delhi conducted the first in-store promotion of U.S. food products with Nilgiri's and the event was launched in Bangalore underlining the importance of this market. Most of the USDA Cooperators and SRTG present in India have extensively conducted consumer promotion including in store promotion in Bangalore.



Nevertheless, at present, the share of imported foods in the total food retail basket is still very low (5-20 percent), but the market sources report that sales have been growing impressively over last few years. Demand for specialty and high-value food items, including those imported, such as chocolates, dry fruits (almonds, cashews, pistachios, etc.), cakes, pastries, exotic fruits, and fruit juices, typically peaks during the fall festive season, especially at *Diwali* – the Festival of Lights. For more information on India’s imported food market, challenges and opportunities, please refer our Exporter Guide Annual 2009 (IN9132).

Market sources expect that demand for imported food and beverage products in Bangalore will be driven on a higher trajectory in future by:

- Rising disposable incomes
- Increasing exposure to Western cultures
- Growing health consciousness among the middle class
- “Aspirational” lifestyles and increasing consumerism
- Changing age profile
- Rising no. of women professionals and double income households
- Growth in western style restaurants and fast food chain
- Continued expansion of organized retailing

Bangalore At A Glance ^[4]

Urban Area	740 Sq. Km
Urban Population	7.0 million estimated in 2007
GDP (IFY 2007/08)	Rs.587.9 billion (\$14.6 billion)
GDP Growth Rate (2007/08)	10.3 percent
Per Capita Income (2007/08)	Rs. 29,394 (\$730)

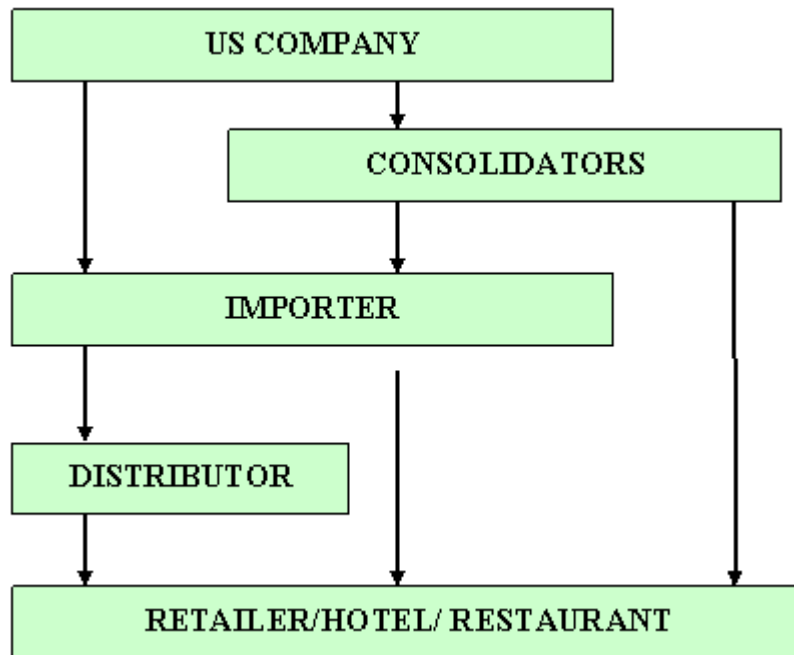
Literacy Rate (%)	83.9 percent
Key Industries	Information Technology (IT), Electronic & Telecommunications, Biotechnology, Automobiles, Apparels, Heavy Industries.
Academic and Research Institutions	Several premier learning centers like IISc, NIAS, TIFR, IIM, ISEC, IIIT, ISI, ISRO, DRDO and several professional engineering and medical colleges.
Hotels and restaurants (2009)	Hotels – 113; Resorts – 8; Restaurants – 385
No. of Star Hotels	5 Star – 11; 4 Star – 10; 3 Star – 48
Major Fast Food and Restaurant Chains	MacDonalds, Pizza hut, Café Coffee Day, Barista, Domino's Pizza, KFC, Subway, Pizza Corner
Major Food Retailers	Reliance Fresh, Spencer's, More, Food world, Nilgiri's, Food bazaar, Namdhari's Fresh, Fresh @, Spar, MK Retail, Star Bazaar, Hopcoms, etc

Location/Distribution Channel



Bangalore is located at 12° 8' north latitude and 77° 37' east longitude, at an altitude of 949 meter above mean sea level on top of a ridge on Deccan plateau. Bangalore is 998 km from Mumbai, 562 kilometer from Hyderabad, 347 km from Mangalore and 331 km from Chennai. Greater Bangalore, which includes the city and neighboring suburbs, is spread over 741 square km. Bangalore is accessible by air, road and rail and well linked to major cities and different parts of the country. Bangalore has several international flights, and is connected to the Ports in Chennai, Mangalore and Mumbai by road and rail.

Typically, most imported consumer food products, including U.S. products, are transshipped through regional trading hubs such as Dubai and Singapore as importers prefer mixed consignment. Most importers are based in Mumbai, Delhi or Chennai, but have a distributor in the city who distributes the product to retailers/hotels/restaurants on a day-to-day basis. The imported food/ beverage products are brought in by road or rail from Mumbai or Chennai ports. Some of the high value and perishable food products are also air freighted to Bangalore airport.



Local Economy

Bangalore's Rs 588 billion economy makes it the fifth major urban economic centre in India, and the country's second fastest growing city with an economic growth of 10.3% ^[5] in Indian fiscal year 2007/08 (April/March). The recent global slowdown has impacted the city economic growth, particularly IT sector, but the steady growth in the manufacturing, heavy industry, biotechnology and service sectors has mitigated any significant decline in the economy.

The meteoric rise of Bangalore to a globally integrated location of an IT, knowledge center and including other modern service industries has evolved over the past 5-10 years. After India gained independence, the government's initiative of setting up large public sector heavy industries ^[6] spurred the growth of Bangalore. By the 1990's, the city developed into a preferred location for high-technology industries such as electronics, information and communication technology (ICT) and IT-enabling services and it emerged as a globally integrated centre of high-technology research and production. Bangalore is home to many Indian companies (Wipro, Infosys, etc) as well as multinational IT companies (Microsoft, Intel, Sun Microsystems, etc) ^[7] and contributes most of the IT exports from India.

Recently, Bangalore emerged as the hub of the biotechnology industry accounting for about 50 percent of biotechnology companies in India. The metropolis is also becoming an important destination for the automotive industry ^[8]. With the boom of the IT industries, the lifestyle of the local workforce has increased the demand for hotel, restaurants, retail, FMCG and several other allied industries and their markets. On the flip side, the high growth of the local economy is putting considerable pressure on the city's infrastructure resulting in growing traffic congestion, increasing pollution, drinking water problems, etc.

Demography and Consumer Profile

With an estimated population of 7.0 million in the year 2007, Bangalore is the third most populous and second fastest growing city of India ^[9]. The city has a large segment of migrants from 'other states', mostly who have moved in for employment or education further underlining the importance of Bangalore as a destination for IT work and as a knowledge capital. Women make up about 48 percent of Bangalore's population, and the city has the second highest literacy rate (83.5%) after Mumbai. About 10 percent of the population lives in slums, which is relatively low proportion when compared with other cities in India. The city is the third largest hub for high-net-worth individuals, with over 10,000 millionaires (U.S. \$) and about 60,000 high income people ^[10].

Residents of Bangalore are a dynamic blend, belonging to various religions, cultures and communities. Being the seat of information technology and knowledge industries, the city has assumed an international character due to increasing number of highly educated professionals from various parts of India and abroad. Bangalore has also acquired the status of an educational city as thousands of students come to the city every year to study at the undergraduate or the postgraduate level. Most of these professionals travel to the U.S. and other countries, and thus have greater exposure to the U.S. and international cuisines and culture.

The growing IT and knowledge-based industries have led to emergence of new upper-end residential areas in Bangalore with a greater aggregation of professionals as well as double-income (working women) households. The growth of upper/middle income consumers with higher purchasing power is fueling the demand for lifestyle products and services including a superior shopping experience. The increasing pressure on time for the upwardly mobile double-income households is resulting in consumers increasingly seeking a one-stop shopping venue, and growing acceptance of packaged, branded and ready-to-eat food products. Many consumers are quite willing to try new foods, but will repeat purchase only if they see a value proposition in terms of positive ingredient addition (health benefit) or differentiated offering (aspirational). Taste preferences and awareness has encouraged domestic and international FMCG companies to test market their products in Bangalore (or South India) before a commercial launch at the national level. Bangalore is also considered the fashion capital of India.

The city of Bangalore, with a vibrant economy and a large high-income class of professionals/entrepreneurs, offers multiple potential opportunities for U.S. food and beverage exporters. Market sources report that city has about 2 million upper/upper-middle Indian consumers and transit visitors who can afford to regularly purchase imported food products, and this number is growing. Market sources estimate that the spending of these consumers has been growing annually at about 10-12 percent per annum.

Retail Sector

Bangalore has been a focal point of India's recent retail revolution. Beginning with the opening entry of local players like Nilgiri's and Foodworld/Spencers in early 1990's, Bangalore had been the launching pad for most of the recent entrants, including the major Indian corporate like Reliance, Aditya Birla, & Future Group. There are several regional/local players who are gradually expanding in Bangalore. Most of the organized players are also using Bangalore as a distribution hub, having full fledged procurement and distribution operations from their distribution centers.

Since 2008, there has been a slight slowdown in the expansion of organized retail outlets in Bangalore due to the impact of the global economic slowdown on the local economy, escalation in real estate prices, and other infrastructural problems.

Some of the retailers have closed down several of their low performing outlets, and are currently focusing on consolidation and development of an efficient procurement and distribution system. Nevertheless, Bangalore still has the highest concentration of organized retailers in the country. Although there are no official or industry estimates, market sources report that the share of organized retail in the total food and grocery sales in Bangalore is estimated at 25 percent, highest in the country and expected to grow further in the coming years.

The growth in the organized retail sector is not just limited to the affluent localities, but has spilled over to other locations and satellite towns. The retail boom in Bangalore can be seen in every neighborhood, with three to four supermarkets/modern convenience stores in almost all localities. Meanwhile, traditional grocery shop owners are also gradually reformatting their operation by increasing floor space, and introducing self-service format, price discounts and other value-added services, and developing into bigger stores or “mini” super markets.

Major Retailers in Bangalore

Retail Chain / Brand Name	Number/Format
National Chain	
Aditya Birla Retail Limited/More http://www.adityabirla.com/our_companies/indian_companies/retail.htm	65 Supermarkets & Convenience Stores
Food worlds Supermarkets Ltd/Food world http://www.foodworld.in/#	41 Supermarkets & Super/Express/Gourmet Stores
Reliance Retail Limited/Reliance Fresh http://www.ril.com/html/aboutus/rilretail.html	21 Supermarket/Convenience Stores
Spencer's Retail Limited/Spencer's http://www.spencersretail.com/	23 Hypermarket/Supermarket/Convenience Stores
Future Group/Big Bazaar & Food Bazaar http://www.pantaloon.com/index.asp	Big Bazaar 8; Food Bazaar 16 Hypermarket/Convenience Store
Trent (Tata Group)/Star Bazaar http://www.tata.in/default.aspx	1 Hypermarket
Metro Cash & Carry India Pvt Ltd. http://www.metro.co.in/default.asp	2 Hypermarket
Regional/Local Chain	
Nilgiris Dairy Farm Pvt Ltd./Nilgiri's http://www.nilgiris1905.com/bangalore.php	38 Supermarket
Heritage Foods India Ltd/Fresh @ http://www.heritagefoods.co.in/retail/retail.html	20/16? Superstores and daily Stores
Namdhari's Fresh http://www.namdharifresh.com/	2 Supermarket
MK Retail http://www.mkretail.com/index.asp	6 Superstores
Total Hypermarket & Malls/Total	4 Hypermarket
Max Hypermarkets India Pvt Ltd./Spar http://www.spar-international.com/nucontroller.asp?portalid=1&navid=19&nuid=118&lcid=en&pagetype=details	2 Hypermarket/Supermarket
Aishwarya Department Stores	5 Superstores

Smart Supermarkets	11 Supermarket
Hopcoms http://hopcoms.com/index.html	290 Stores
Source: Company websites and industry sources.	

Imported food items are largely limited to the organized retail sector and grocery stores catering to high-end consumers in the urban areas. The share of imported products in the organized sector food and grocery inventory varies from 5 to 20 percent. The imported food items that can be found in retail stores include snack foods, chocolates and confectionaries, juices, breakfast cereals, ketchup and sauces, cheese and dairy products, canned fruits/vegetables, soups and seasonings, dry fruits and fresh fruits (apples, grapes, pears, kiwis, etc).

Most organized retail players do not import directly but source imported items from an importer or distributor. Some of the larger players like Metro cash & Carry import directly, but also supplement their requirement through local importers and distributors. Most of the smaller retailers and shop owners source imported products from the local distributors.

Hotels and Restaurant Sector

Being an important metropolitan and technological and business hub, Bangalore has a well developed hotel infrastructure. Since the city is an IT hub and houses offices of many multinational companies, there is a large and growing segment of business travelers. Bangalore is expected to develop 27 new hotels, serviced apartments and mixed-use developments with approximately 6,100 rooms in various categories over the next few years. Bangalore's hotel market grew marginally in terms of occupancy in 2007/08, but did experience some slowdown since 2008 due to the global economic crisis.

The city is home to a wide range of restaurants serving anything from traditional south Indian fare, continental, Chinese, etc, and probably largest number of western style fast food chains in India. Almost all the western style fast food and coffee chains have a presence in Bangalore. Bangalore is also India's 'Pub City' and 'Beer capital'. With approximately 100 pubs in the city, and several lounge bars, the night life in Bangalore is likely the most active in the country.

Major Hotel Chains/ Star Hotels in Bangalore

Hotel Chain/Hotel	Number
Taj Hotels http://www.tajhotels.com/AboutTaj/HotelDirectory/city.asp	5/Five Star Deluxe, Five Star, Four Star & 2 Business Hotels
Oberoi Hotels http://www.oberoihotels.com/oberoi_bangalore/index.asp	1/Five Star Deluxe
The Leela Palace http://www.theleela.com/hotel-bangalore.html	1/Five Star Deluxe
ITC Welcomegroup	2/Five Star Deluxe & Green Luxury
The Lalit Ashok Hotel http://www.thelalit.com/the-lalit-ashok-bangalore/overview	1/Five Star
The Park Hotel http://www.theparkhotels.com/park/bangalore/hotels/index.html	1/Five Star
Le Meridian	1/Five Star

http://www.lemeridien-bangalore.com/	
Ista Hotel http://www.istahotels.com/index-bangalore.html	1/Five Star
Royal Orchid http://www.royalorchidhotels.com/common/Bangalore.asp	5/1 Five star, 1 Four Star and other Business Hotels
Fortune Hotels http://www.fortunehotels.in/index.aspx	3/Business Hotels
The Chancery Hotel http://www.chanceryhotel.net/index.html	1/Four Star
The Capitol Hotel http://www.thecapitolhotel.com/	1/Four Star
St Marks Hotel http://www.stmarkshotel.com/	1/Four Star
Atria Hotel http://www.atriahotel.com/	Business Hotel
Pride Hotel http://www.pridehotel.com/bangalore-hotels/index.aspx	Business Hotel
Source: Company websites and industry sources.	

The luxury hotels, western-style fast food chains, non-ethnic cuisine restaurants, and high-end pubs/bars are the major consumers of imported food/beverages, which includes wine and alcoholic beverages, dairy products; meat and seafood; exotic and tropical fruits and vegetables; frozen French fries and other potato products; exotic and/or branded sauces, seasonings and condiments; olives and olive oil; tinned food items; bar syrups (drink mixes); and ingredients of ethnic cuisines like Thai, Chinese, Mexican, and Continental. The share of imported products can vary from 5-20 percent of the total food budget, and imported alcoholic beverages may be as much as 25 to 50 percent of the total budget of an individual luxury hotel or restaurant.

Hotels and restaurants buy imported food and beverage products from alternate distribution chains based on the products' unique nature.

- Fresh produce is generally bought from approved wholesalers.
- Imported meats, fish, seafood, and dairy products are obtained from dedicated importers/distributors with cold chain infrastructure necessary to handle such products.
- Most establishments procure non-perishable items through local distributors.
- Wines and liquors are generally procured through importers/distributors as duty-free against their foreign exchange earning license.
- Many Indian food importers, who supply hotels and restaurants, source their products from consolidators based in Dubai, Singapore, Europe, Bangkok and the United States. Most wine and liquor importers source directly from manufacturers.

Major Fast Food and Restaurant Chains in Bangalore

Hotel Chain/Hotel	No. of Outlets
MacDonalds http://www.mcdonaldsindia.com/mc.html	15
Pizza Hut http://www.pizzahut.co.in/	19
KFC	12

http://www.kfc.co.in/	
Café Coffee Day http://www.cafecoffeeday.com/	141
Barista http://www.barista.co.in/users/index.aspx	22
Domino's Pizza http://www.dominos.co.in/	36
Pizza Corner http://www.pizzacorner.com/	18
Subway http://world.subway.com/Countries/frmMenu.aspx?CC=IND&LC=eng&Mode=	16
The Donut Baker http://www.thedonutbaker.com/	8
Papa John's http://www.papajohnsindia.com/	5
Source: Company websites and industry sources.	

Most foreign chains (McDonald's, Dominos, Pizza Hut, Subway, and KFC) and local chains (Café Coffee Day, Barista Coffee, Pizza Corner) are doing well in Bangalore, and continue to expand in numbers. Most of these fast food chains have developed a range of Indian-styled products to suit local preferences (e.g., Maharaja chicken burger, veggie burger, etc.). Although these chains procure most of their products locally, several products such as French fries, specialty cheese, some meats/seafood, flavors, condiments, and other ingredients are imported. Over the past few years, the 'coffee shop' culture has spread via chains like Barista and Café Coffee Day in major cities, and seems poised for further growth. These chains are currently sourcing syrups, specialty coffee beans, and some bakery ingredients from foreign origins. Most of these outlets prefer to source their requirements through local importer or distributor.

Competition

The biggest competition for U.S. food and beverage exporters in Bangalore market is the local food industry, which includes leading multinational food companies with their global brands offering a range of western-style products at reasonable prices. Most imported products are priced higher than comparable local products due to high import duties and marketing costs. However, often imported products are in greater demand due to higher quality and brand recognition among Bangalore consumers who are aware of quality differences and U.S. brands, and insist on world standard products.

There is no published information on imports and sale of imported food and beverage in Bangalore. Based on a qualitative assessment of information from market sources, Australia, New Zealand, the European Union, U.A.E., South Africa, and South Asian countries like Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore are the major competition to the United States in the localized imported food market. Importers prefer importing from the competing origins vis-à-vis the United States due to lower freight costs, cheaper prices, and the willingness of the exporters to supply mixed consignments and modify product specification to meet Indian food laws.

Best Product Prospects for Bangalore

Product category	Import Tariff Rate (2009)	Target market	Key Competition and Constraints	Market Attractiveness for USA
Fresh fruits (Apples, Grapes, Pears,	30.6 to 51.5 percent	Retail and HRI	Competition from domestic suppliers, Australia, China,	Growing demand for fruits in off season, higher brand recognition of

Kiwi fruit, etc)			New Zealand.	U.S. fruits, and a rapidly expanding consuming class
Dry Fruits & Nuts (Almonds, Pistachios)	Rs. 35 per kg for almonds in shell and 30.6 for other fry fruits	Retail, HRI and Snack food processors	Competition from Afghanistan, Iran and Australia	Negligible domestic production, higher brand recognition of U.S. product, and a rapidly expanding consuming class
Sauces, Soups, Mixed Condiments, Seasoning, dressings, etc	36.136% to 56.217%	Retail and HRI	Competition from domestic suppliers and suppliers from E.U., and South Asia	Growing fast food sector, Consumer preference for imported brands, particularly U.S.
Wines and Alcoholic Beverages	154.5%	HRI	High import duty; competition from local suppliers, the E.U., Australia, Chile etc.	Higher consumer awareness, willingness and ability to try U.S. brands.
Potatoes products	Mostly 36.13%	HRI	Competition from domestic MNC, the EU and South Asia	Shortage of quality and range of domestic products
Snack food, Biscuit, Wafers, breakfast cereals, etc	UPTO 74.602%	Retail	Competition from domestic suppliers and the EU and South Asia	Preference for imported brands and shortage of quality domestic products
Confectionary and Chocolate Products	Mostly 56%	Retail	Competition from domestic suppliers and other suppliers, mainly China and South Asia	Consumer preference for imported products/brands and shortage of quality domestic product
Fruit juices, Jam, Jellies, etc	Mostly 36.13%	Retail and HRI	Competition from nearby suppliers and domestic production	Increasing health awareness among middle income consumers and shortage of local quality products
Pet food	21 %	Retail	Competition from domestic suppliers and the EU and South Asia	Preference for imported brands, shortage of quality domestic products and stringent import protocol.

Market Entry Strategy

There are some basic steps that potential exporters should consider before attempting sales to India and using Bangalore as a test market for their product.

- It is critical for U.S. exporters to survey existing and potential markets before initiating sales. Exporters are advised to review the FAS market reports, and visit Bangalore to gain a first-hand feel of the market.
- Success in introducing a new product in this market depends on good local representation an effective pricing strategy and product positioning. The in-country representative should preferably be a local importer or an importer having an dedicated distributor in Bangalore.
 - Recognize that agents with fewer principals and smaller set-ups often are more adaptable and committed than those with large infrastructure and big reputations.
 - There may be a conflict of interest where the potential agent handles similar product lines, as many agents do.
 - U.S. firms should evaluate all distributor prospects, and thoroughly research the more promising ones. Check the potential agent's reputation through local industry/trade associations, potential clients, bankers, and other foreign companies.
- Most Indian importers prefer to:
 - Purchase mixed containers of smaller quantities of individual products.
 - Seek exclusive agreements from exporters.
 - Use services of freight consolidators to handle their orders from various exporters.
- The key to success is to focus on a 'reasonable' entry pricing for products, and promote brand awareness

specifically targeted at the desired consumer base.

- Potential exporters should be familiar with India's varied food laws including the new labeling laws. Some products/ingredients, which are approved in the U.S. or in other countries, are not necessarily approved in India.

POST CONTACT AND FURTHER INFORMATION

The following reports may be of interest to U.S. exporters interested in India. These, and related reports prepared by this office, can be accessed via the FAS Home Page: www.fas.usda.gov by clicking on "Attaché Reports" and searching by the report number.

Report Number	Subject
IN9132	Exporter Guide Annual 2009
IN9113	Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Report
IN7090	Export Certificate FAIRS Report
IN6111	Retail Food Sector
IN7114	HRI Food Service Sector
IN8030	Food Processing Ingredients Sector
IN8075	Product Brief: Snack Food Market In India
IN8150	Product Brief: Indian Fresh Fruit Market

The Country Commercial Guide prepared by the Commercial Section of the U.S.

Embassy will also be of interest to exporters. This can be accessed through

<http://www.buyusa.gov/india/en/ccg.html>.

^[1] Indian Institute of Science (IISc), National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), Tata Institute for Fundamental Research (TIFR), Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL), Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), etc.

^[2] Summer: Max. temp - 36°C; Min. temp - 20°C / Winter: Max. temp - 27°C; Min temp - 17°C
Average annual rainfall at 859 mm.

^[3] No estimates available as no official or industry association compiles this information

^[4] Sources: <http://www.bangaloreonline.in>; <http://www.bangaloreindia.org.uk>; <http://nimmabengaluru.com>; <http://www.discoverbangalore.com>; <http://bangalore-city.com/>.

^[5] Source: Indicus Analytics survey "City Skyline of India 2008/09" <http://www.indicus.net/>.

^[6] Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited (BHEL), Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML), Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT), Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) and knowledge-based production facilities like Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) and National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL) were set up in 1950's and 1960's.

^[7] <http://www.discoverbangalore.com/TTC.htm>

^[8] Mico-Bosch, Hindustan Motors, Toyota and Volvo Trucks have manufacturing plants.

^[9] <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangalore#Geography>

^[10] With investable surplus of \$ 0.1 to \$ 1.0 million.